2 Hepatic State of fever wont?
a Chronic disease tends more rapidly to death
or suppuration, more should be followed
by more rapid, or copious bleeding than
an acute dis Hepatitis. I once bled a
Mrs Moffat about the year 1779 15
times in this disease, & tho' I saved her
life, I did not prevent her liver suppu-
=rating. ~~This woman~~ The recovered slowly,
and has ~~since borne~~ two Children, & is
now living. In the Summer & Autumn
of 1800 I bled Mrs Peters - Eldest Daugh^r
of Judge Peters 38 times in 4 months in
this disease. It made its first appearance
in a Chronic form in a pain & swelling
on the lower edge of the liver where it
projects to the left side. In a week or

~~If the patient has been weighed~~

two it assumed an acute form. After a few plentiful &c it became again Chronic. Now & then a Dangerous De=
=termination took place to the lungs & brain which encreased the Demands of her System for bloodletting. ~~All these~~ Frequent & copious as her bleedings were, they did not prevent a suppuration in her liver. It gathered & broke half a dozen times. a circumstance very common ~~after~~ in this issue of Hepatitis. The Collection & discharge of matter was each time attended with severe Colicky pains which yielded only to the loss of ~~two~~ 4 or 6 Ounces of blood. ~~The finally recovered & now enjoys good health.~~ ~~The recovery of this young lady was long deemed impossible~~ — and when she

V There are cases of this disease in wch a moderate degree of tension may be left to wear itself down by time after the ~~[illegible]~~ plentiful V.S: — I have several times seen it, and with a happy tho' slow issue. The excretory duct of the liver is the back door which saves the patient.

K

go to p 13. no 2 =

appeared to mind, the was doomed by the public to die of a Dropsy, or to languish away a few years in a painful & miserable existence. But the honor of the Comet she has disappointed the ~~pred~~ gloomy forebodings of its enemies. On the 8th of this month Jany 1802 ~~the~~ I had the pleasure of seeing the was conducted to the Altar of Hymen in ~~her~~ in perfect health, and ~~possessed of~~ with more ~~possessed of more~~ beauty ~~an~~ than she had ever ~~the~~ enjoyed before. ~~She has since~~ Octob^r 17th 1802 ~~bore the healthy & happy mother of two healthy children~~

bore the healthy & happy

The 3rd Remedy in this Disease is ℞ in such doses as to ~~for~~ excite a Salivation. The sooner this is done, the more certainly a Suppuration will be prevented, for the mucusial & Suppuratory Action cannot

v – If not relieved by pp^n it is said begins after the 7th day, but this must be different in different grades of the disease.

go on together, and where the ☿ does not act, ~~there~~ upon the salivary glands there is always reason to fear suppur.

This was first intruded by Mr Boyle a fusion has begun in the liver. When ☿ creates sores first in the mouth it seldom salivates. ~~not~~ This remark applies to other diseases as well as Hepatitis. I have frequently observed it. Mercury is supposed to act specifically in curing Hepatitis. This opinion took its rise in the infancy of our knowledge of the action & use of ☿. As a purge it is true, it acts upon the biliary ducts powerfully in scouring away obstructed & impactated bile, but when it salivates it acts in this disease, as it does in all other inflamns of internal viscera, viz: by exciting

another and safer action, & by depleting from a safe commencing. Where suffi-cient Vs. has been used, a salivation is seldom necessary for the cure of this disease. It is remarkable, cross have this metastasis as well as diseases. Formerly every viscus had its specific vegetable remedy. ~~For the lungs, there was lungwort,~~ ~~& for~~ Had its the Liver, liverwort. Mercury has supplied the place of these specifics. For a while ~~for~~ like ~~lung~~ liver wort it was confi-ned only to the diseases of the liver — then applied to the diseases of the brain, and afterwards gradually & with a trembling hand, given in diseases of the bowels. A discovery of the proximate

V been subject to the ~~bleeding~~ piles — great advantages will arise from inducing them — ~~and demulcent~~ by stimulating suppositories, and when induced to draw blood from them. — return to 3 p 10. =

cause or Unity of disease, which medicines that a Salivation discases, where a where depletion the ~~tha~~ a Salivation exclusively to a dis=case in the liver, ~~is as absurd~~ brain & bowels is as improper, as it would be to confine the use of Opium to the tooth ach or the lancet to a pain in the side.

and of the measures in act, ~~have~~ taught us is alike proper in all new & safe action, and are required. To confine

3rd a ~~third~~ second Remedy in this disease is ~~to~~ nature often induces it. ~~The stools induce the purging.~~ Glysters are highly useful ~~[illegible]~~ likewise. They prevent or remove the Colic which is often connected with Hepa=titis, and they supply the place of Obstructed bile. ~~If~~ the patient has V 4 Blisters should be applied early

the blunt the ~~bile~~ humors of the bowels when acid as in the cases related by Dr Thos Clark,

[illegible]

+ the side perhaps with still greater advantage.
Jno Miller — P Redman —

V disposed to Inflamm^n rarely terminates in mortification. I have never seen a case of it, & have to read of but one instance of it. When not reduced by the above remedies it ends in suppuration which ~~terminates~~

‡ This occurs only when the Suppuration is seated in the Concave part of the liver.

and when the disease is chronic, frequently, to the region of the liver. ~~Where Blisters fail a Cauntic to the liver.~~

5 In cases of great pain, after sufficient depletion Opium may be given with safety & advantage.

6 Dr Dick of Calcutta says where the Lancet fails of curing the Chronic form of Hepatitis he has done great service by opening a Seton in the side in the direction of the liver. a Caustic has been ~~been~~ been applied to the liver, tho' so much

~~Suppuration~~ ~~Inflam~~ ~~of the liver~~ terminates an adhesion generally precedes it. in one of the following ways. 1 externally 2 Internally into the cavity of the Duodenum. 3 Into the cavity of the Abdomen. 4th: into the cavity of the thorax, or into the substance of the lungs by ~~eating~~ the matter perforating the Diaphragm in a state of Union with the lungs from Inflam^n: or Cancer.

Ul b into the Stomach & Colon by adhesion. The matter is of a peculiar nature — It is a mixture of pus & bile — bilious, mucous & bloody. & thro' the kidneys & mixed with the Urine. In this case it is first absorbed by the Lymphatics.

In a letter I rec'd in 1807 from Mr Burns an eminent Surgeon in Glasgow he informs he that he had a little girl discharge of the matter from a little girl by tapping from the abdomen. It filled a gain with pus from the liver. an Infr. took place at the Umbilicus which suppurated from which the matter was a 2nd time discharged. She recovered.

Bile discharge is gradual, when sudden it suffocates the lungs. — Morgan's testimony.

& Dr Pascalis. But a dissection by Dr LaRoche shows that this matter may be discharged thro' the lungs without an opening into them or blues in them. The matter in this case was absorbed, & conveyed out of the body thro' the lungs.

Again Dr Gordon of Edinburgh relates a case of a bile in an hepatitis of Bile being discharged from the liver into the lungs & discharged by expectoration in a woman in the Infirmary of that Edinburgh. — was this from communication by abscess or vicarious secretion?

Other was in Dunn 2 1802 in a little girl of Mr J B Smith's merch 2 in this city. It had to be done gradually. There is an adhesion to the abdomen in these cases. Caustics are used to open them. Preference to lancet by some surgeons.

~~wood~~ 5 into the pericardium. ~~but~~

It is ~~always~~ often fatal when ~~it is to~~ the matter discharges itself into the ~~abdomen~~ abdomen & stomach. ~~the cavity of the thorax~~ ~~the pericardium~~ ~~and Colon~~ pericardium — & without ~~the~~ two.

I have heard of ~~a~~ one recovery where the ~~Dr.~~ matter was poured into the substance of the lungs. It ~~is~~ was discharged by expectoration in Dr Redman. the late ~~Dr Fallowson~~ ~~several recoveries in this way~~ ~~when they~~

When the matter points outwards, a suppuration should be hastened by the poultices, and the abscess should be opened as soon as it is safe to do so. Death is always the consequence of its opening of itself. Dr Clark says two out of 3 recover, where the abscess is opened by the lancet. I have but two & both ~~a~~ witnessed ~~the~~ one in Twiss Pouse in the Winter of 1799. the ~~never~~ terminate thus in India. Dr Clark.

in Dr Pascalis late of this city, and in a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ young lady a patient of mine in this city in the year 1806. Dr LaRoche informed me that he had once seen an hepatic abscess terminate by an expectoration of pus from the lungs. This patient died some time afterwards. Upon dissecting his body, no ~~[illegible]~~ adhesion was discovered of the liver to the diaphragm, nor of the diaphragm to the lungs. Of course the ~~pus~~ matter from the liver could not have passed in the ~~ordinary~~ way I have mentioned, the lungs out of the body. Was this matter absorbed by the lymphatics, and deposited in the lungs? or did the lungs by ~~a peculiar action~~ secrete and discharge pus at the same

‡ It is highly probable this ~~is~~ was the case, for the lungs evidently discover disease, in the cough which so often attends Hepatitis — ~~But~~ Perhaps the matter expectorated by Dr Rideman — Dr Pascalis, and Miss Fanny Wilson was from a disease in the lungs sympathetically excited by the disease in the liver. But

V lungs is sudden, he says suffo= =cation and death take place. ~~In all these cases there was probably an ad= =hesion of the Diaphragm to the liver, and to the lungs.~~ — I can as easily conceive this to be the case from an original abscess formed in the lungs by the sympathetic cough, as from the matter which is emptied into the lungs from the liver by an adhesion of the liver to the diaphragm & of the diaphragm to the lungs by absorption. ⊙

P: 15

time that it was secreted in the liver?
I mentioned in our physiology that
Bile had been expectorated from the lungs.
Dr Gordon mentions one instance of a
woman in the Infirmary of Aberdeen
who expectorated in an Hepatitis 14 days
bile. ~~was this~~ The same Question may
be asked here as in the Case related by
Dr La Roche. Was the Bile absorbed, or
deposited in the lungs, or was it a Sym=
=pathetic Vicarious Secretion performed
in the lungs? — ~~Dis~~. "Dies docet."

The cases of Hepatic abscess terminating favourably in expectoration are by no means singular. Dr Thos Clark says several recoveries in ~~which this was~~ this way ~~the case~~ in the East Indies. The discharge
by coughing was gradual from the lungs.
When ~~outlet~~ the issuption of matter into the V

+ remarked by Dr Jennings of Virginia

Where there is reason to believe ~~the~~ ~~liver has suppurated~~, from chills, tremors of the fingers & lower jaw + swelling ~~the~~ hectic pulse, & cessation of pain, that the liver has suppurated, we should aim at forcing a discharge of it into the duodenum. The remedy for this purpose is an emetic. Mrs Moffats' case. — About the year ~~1800~~ 1780 ~~the is now living & room~~ ~~is now living~~ Died afterwards bore 2 children, & I have twice known sudden death in 1806. to follow ~~this discharge of pus~~ Disease probably ~~into~~ in-bowel the discharge of pus into one of the parts ~~before~~ mentioned. One of them died while he was ~~eating~~ sitting in his chair, eating his breakfast. The other died in the night after being told by ~~two~~ both his physicians he was out of danger. I was one of them, and was severely censured for deceiving

† An abscess is | does not always ter=
=minate soon after it is formed. Cheselden
describes one which had existed 14 years,
— I saw one ~~last year~~ in the year 1806 [Mr Ford] which
there is reason to believe from pain &c
had existed several years. he died after of its rupture
of mania. ‡
& its returning with | ~~but slight~~ pains ~~to~~ slight,
as not to confine the patient, & terminate
in a copious discharge of fœtid matter five
months after an apparently perfect recovery.

‡ The pus which formed in the liver
is of a very acrid nature — so much so
as to erode cartilage and bone.

him ~~after~~ by his friends. I endeavoured to atone for my mistake by confessing it ~~afterwards~~ to his family. for at the time I pronounced him out of danger I believed him to be so. I had not attended him from the beginning of his disease. Black Urine in Hepatitis is always fatal. Willan.

This disease leaves a weakness in the liver w^h disposes it to return. It often leaves a disposition to Chronic pain in the side which is easily ~~a~~ excited by fatigue, or changes in the weather. I have known an instance of V Gallstones & breaks up or five times.

Chronic Hepatitis when moderate is ~~das~~ apt to end in ~~schirrus~~ Obstructions, of which ~~hereafter~~ yield to ☿ & exercise. When it ends in Schirrus - remedies hereafter.

Both Obstructions & Schirrus are less frequent ~~It is a less frequent disease than it was~~ n. y. before 1793 owing to more frequent & copious Vs.

The next Disease of the liver is Pl